

## TO

Dress it not till the seventh day, and then move the joint  
to and fro. *Wijeman's Surgery.*  
Masses of marble, originally beat off from the strata of  
the neighbouring rocks, rolled to and again till they were  
rounded to the form of pebbles. *Woodward on Fossils.*

The winds in distant regions blow,  
Moving the world of waters to and fro. *Addison.*

To. *preposition.*  
1. Nothing motion towards: opposed to from.  
With that she to him afresh, and surely would have put  
out his eyes. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Tybalst fled;  
But by and by comes back to Romeo,  
And to't they go like light'ning. *Shakespeare.*

Give not over so; to him again, intreat him,  
Kneel down before him. *Shakespeare. Meas. for Measure.*

She's coming; to her coz. *Shakespeare.*  
I'll to him again in the name of Brook; he'll tell me all  
his purpose. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

I'll to the woods among the happier brutes:  
Come, let's away. *Smith.*

2. Noting accord or adaptation.  
Thus they with sacred thought  
Mov'd on in silence to soft pipes. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*

3. Noting address or compellation.  
To you, my noble lord of Westmorland.  
—I pledge your grace. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*

Here's to you all, gentlemen, and let him that's good-na-  
tured in his drink pledge me. *Denham's Sophy.*

Now, to you, Raymond: can you guess no reason  
Why I repose such confidence in you? *Dryden.*

4. Noting attention or application.  
Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie:  
Go buckle to the law. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Sir Roger's kindness extends to their children's children.  
*Addison.*

5. Noting addition or accumulation.  
Wisdom he has, and to his wisdom courage;  
Temper to that, and unto all success. *Denham's Sophy.*

6. Noting a state or place whither any one goes.  
Take you some company and away to horse. *Shakespeare.*

He sent his coachman's grandchild to prentice.  
*Addison.*

7. Noting opposition.  
No foe unpunish'd in the fighting field,  
Shall dare thee foot to foot with sword and shield. *Dryden.*

8. Noting amount.  
There were to the number of three hundred horse, and as  
many thousand foot English. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

9. Noting proportion; noting amount.  
Enoch whole days were, though many in respect of ours,  
yet scarce as three to nine in comparison of theirs with whom  
he lived. *Hooker, l. iv.*

With these bars against me,  
And yet to win her—all the world to nothing. *Shakespeare.*

Twenty to one offend more in writing too much than too  
little; even as twenty to one fall into sickness rather by over-  
much fulness than by any lack. *Alchani's Schoolmaster.*

The burial must be by the smallness of the proportion as  
fifty to one; or it must be holpen by somewhat which may  
fix the silver never to be restored when it is incorporated.  
*Bacon's Physical Remains.*

With a funnel filling bottles; to their capacity they will  
all be full. *Benj. Johnson.*

Physicians have two women patients to one man. *Granat.*

When an ambassador is dispatched to any foreign state, he  
shall be allowed to the value of a shilling a day. *Addison.*

Among the ancients the weight of oil was to that of wine  
as nine to ten. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

Supporting them to have an equal share, the odds will be  
three to one on their side. *Swift.*

10. Noting possession or appropriation.  
Still a greater difficulty upon translators rises from the pec-  
uliarities every language hath to itself. *Felton.*

11. Noting perception.  
The flow'r itself is glorious to behold,  
Sharp to the taste. *Dryden's Virgil.*

12. Noting the subject of an affirmation.  
I trust, I may not trust thee; for thy word  
Is but the vain breath of a common man:  
Believe me, I do not believe thee, man:  
I have a king's oath to the contrary. *Shakespeare. King John.*

12. In comparison of.  
All that they did was piety to this. *Benj. Johnson.*

There is no fool to the finner, who every moment ventures  
his soul. *Tillotson.*

13. As far as.  
Some Americans, otherwise of quick parts, could not count  
to one thousand, nor had any distinct idea of it, though they  
could reckon very well to twenty. *Locke.*

Coffee exhales in roasting to the abatement of near one-  
fourth of its weight. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

14. Noting intention.

## TO

This the conful sees, yet this man lives!  
Partakes the publick care; and with his eye  
Marks and points out each man of us to slaughter. *B. J. h.*

15. After an adjective it notes the object.  
Draw thy sword in right.  
I'll draw it as apparent to the crown,  
And in that quarrel use it to the death. *Shakespeare.*

Fate and the dooming gods are deaf to tears. *Dryden.*  
All were attentive to the godlike man,  
When from his lofty couch he thus began. *Dryden.*

16. Noting obligation.  
Almanzor is taxed with changing sides, and what tie has  
he on him to the contrary: he is not born their subject, and  
he is injured by them to a very high degree. *Dryden.*

17. Respecting.  
He's walk'd the way of nature;  
And to our purposes he lives no more. *Shakespeare.*

The effects of such a division are pernicious to the last de-  
gree, not only with regard to those advantages which they  
give the common enemy, but to those private evils which  
they produce in every particular. *Addison's Spect. No. 125.*

18. Noting consequence.  
Factions carri'd too high are much to the prejudice of the  
authority of princes. *Bacon.*

Under how hard a fate are women born,  
Priz'd to their ruin, or expos'd to scorn!  
Thus, to their fame, when finish'd was the fight,  
The victors from their lofty steeds alight. *Dryden.*

Oh frail estate of human things,  
Now to our cost your emptiness we know. *Dryden.*

A British king obliges himself by oath to execute justice in  
mercy, and not to exercise either to the total exclusion of  
the other. *Addison.*

It must be confessed to the reproach of human nature, that  
this is but too just a picture of itself. *Brome's Ode.*

19. Towards.  
She stretch'd her arms to heav'n.  
20. Noting preference.  
She still beareth him an invincible hatred, and revileth him  
to his face. *Swift.*

21. Noting effect.  
He was wounded transverse the temporal muscle, and  
bleeding almost to death. *Wijeman.*

By the disorder in the retreat great numbers were crowded  
to death. *Clarendon.*

Ingenious to their ruin, ev'ry age  
Impraves the act and instruments of rage. *Waller.*

To prevent the aspersion of the Roman majesty, the of-  
fender was whipt to death.

The abuse reigns chiefly in the country, as I found to my  
 vexation when I was last there in a visit I made to a neigh-  
bour. *Swift.*

I read my ruin in ev'ry cringing bow and fawning smile.  
Why with malignant eulogies encrease  
The peoples fears, and praise me to my ruin? *Smith.*

22. After a verb to notes the object.  
Give me some wine; fill full.  
I drink to th' general joy of the whole table,  
And to our dear friend Banquo. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Had the methods of education been directed to their right  
end, this so necessary could not have been neglected. *Locke.*

Many of them have expos'd to the world the private mis-  
fortunes of families. *Pope.*

23. Noting the degree.  
This weather-glass was so placed in the cavity of a small  
receiver, that only the slender part of the pipe, to the height  
of four inches, remained exposed to the open air. *Boyle.*

Tell her thy brother languishes to death. *Addison.*

A crow though hatched under a hen, and who never has  
seen any of the works of its kind, makes its nest the fane,  
to the laying of a stick with all the nests of that species. *Addison.*

If he employs his abilities to the best advantage, the time  
will come when the supreme governor of the world shall  
proclaim his worth before men and angels. *Addison's Spect.*

24. Before days, to notes the present day; before morrow, the  
day next coming; before night, either the present night, or  
night next coming. *Banquo, thy foul's flight.*

If it find heav'n must find it out to night. *Shakespeare.*

To day they chas'd the bear. *Orwen.*

This ought rather to be called a full purpose of committing  
sin to day, than a resolution of leaving it to morrow. *Calamy.*

25. To day, to night, to morrow, are used, not very properly,  
as substantives in the nominative and other cases.  
To morrow, and to morrow, and to morrow,  
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day;  
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools  
The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

The father of Solomon's house will have private conference  
with one of you the next day after to morrow. *Bacon.*

## TOB

To day is ours, why do we fear?  
To day is ours, we have it here;  
Let's banish business, banish sorrow,  
To the gods belong to morrow. *Cowley.*

To morrow will deliver all her charms  
Into my arms, and make her mine for ever. *Dryden.*

For what to morrow shall disclose,  
May spoil what you to night propose:  
England may change, or Cloe stray;  
Love and life are for to day. *Prior.*

TOAD. *n. f.* [raze, Saxon.] An animal resembling a frog;  
but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted  
venomous, I believe truly.

From th' extremest upward of thy head,  
To the descent and dust below thy foot,  
A moist toad-spotted traitor. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

I had rather be a toad,  
And live upon the vapour of a dungeon,  
Than keep a corner in the thing I love. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

For others use.  
In the great plague there were seen, in divers ditches about  
London, many toads that had tails three inches long, whereas  
toads usually have no tails. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

In hollow caverns vermin make abode,  
The hissing serpent, and the swelling toad. *Dryden.*

TO'ADELISH. *n. f.* A kind of sea-fish.

TO'ADELAX. *n. f.* A plant.

TO'ADSTONE. *n. f.* [toad and stone.] A concretion supposed to  
be found in the head of a toad.

The toadstone precluded to be found in the head of that  
animal, is not a thing impossible. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO'ADSTOOL. *n. f.* [toad and stool.] A plant like a mushroom.  
The grilly toadstool grown there brought I see,  
And lording pedlocks' landing on the same. *Spenser.*

Another imperfect plant like a mushroom, but sometimes  
as broad as a hat, called toadstool, is not infrequent. *Bacon.*

TOAST. *v. a.* [tarax, tostum, Lat.]

1. To dry or heat at the fire.  
Put up thy sword betime,  
Or I'll to maul you and your toasting iron. *Shakespeare.*

His bread stinks with eating toasted cheese. *Shakespeare.*

The earth whereof the grafs is soon parched with the sun,  
and toasted, is commonly forced earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To allure mice I find no other magick, than to draw out  
a piece of toasted cheese. *Brown.*

2. To name when a health is drunk. To toast is used com-  
monly when women are named.

Several popish gentlemen toasted many loyal healths. *Add.*

We'll try the empire you so long have boasted;  
And if we are not prais'd, we'll not be toasted. *Prior.*

TOAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Bread dried before the fire.  
You are both as rheumatick as two dry toasts; you cannot  
one bear with another's confinities. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

Every third day take a small toast of manchet, dipped in  
oil of sweet almonds new drawn, and sprinkled with loaf  
sugar. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

2. Bread dried and put into liquor.  
Where's then the faucy boat  
Co-rival'd greatness? or to harbour fled,  
Or made a toast for Neptune? *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressida.*

Some squire, perhaps, you take delight to rack;  
Whose game is whilk, whose treat a toast in sack. *Pope.*

3. A celebrated woman whose health is often drunk.  
I shall likewise mark out every toast, the club in which  
the was elected, and the number of votes that were on her  
side. *Addison's Guard. No. 107.*

Say, why are beauties prais'd and honour'd most,  
The wife man's passion, and the vain man's toast?  
Why deck'd with all that land and sea afford,  
Why angels call'd, and angel-like ador'd? *Pope.*

TOASTER. *n. f.* [from toast.] He who toasts.

We simple toasters take delight  
To see our women's teeth look white;  
And ev'ry faucy ill-bred fellow  
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*

TOBACCO. *n. f.* [from Tobaco or Tobago in America.]  
The flower of the tobacco consists of one leaf, is funnel-  
shaped, and divided at the top into five deep segments, which  
expand like a star; the ovary becomes an oblong roundish  
membranaceous fruit, which is divided into two cells by an  
intermediate partition, and is filled with small roundish  
seeds. *Miller.*

It is a planet now I see;  
And, if I err not, by his proper  
Figure, that's like a tobacco-stopper. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

Bread or tobacco may be neglected; but reason at first re-  
commends their trial, and custom makes them pleasant. *Locke.*

Salts are to be drained out of the clay by water, before it  
be fit for the making tobacco-pipes or baccs. *Woodward.*

TOBACCONIST. *n. f.* [from tobacco.] A preparer and vender of  
tobacco.

TOB. *n. f.* [tatte haar, a lock of hair, German. *Skinner.* I  
believe rightly.]

## TOI

1. A bush; a thick shrub.  
Within the ivie toad,  
There shrouded was the little god;  
I heard a busy bustling. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

2. A certain weight of wool, twenty eight pounds.  
Every eleven weather tods, every tod yields a pound and  
odd shillings. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

TOE. *n. f.* [ta, Saxon; teen, Dutch.] The divided extremi-  
ties of the feet; the fingers of the feet.  
Come all you piriis,  
And fill me from the crown to th' toe, topful  
Of direct cruelty. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Sport that wrinkled care derides,  
And laughter holding both his sides;  
Come and trip it as you go,  
On the light fantastick toe. *Milton.*

Last to enjoy her sense of feeling,  
A thousand little nerves the fends  
Quite to our toes, and fingers ends. *Prior.*

TOFO'AE. *adv.* [tofoan, Saxon.] Before. Obsolete.

It is an epilogue to make plain  
Some obscure precedence that hath tofore been said. *Shak.*

So shall they depart the manor with the corn and the bacon  
tofore him that hath won it. *Spettator, No. 607.*

TOFT. *n. f.* [toftum, law Latin.] A place where a messuage  
has stood. *Cowet and Atty.*

TO'GED. *adj.* [togatus, Lat.] Gowned; dressed in gowns.

Wherein the toged consuls can propose  
As masterly as he; meer prattle, without practice,  
Is all his soldiership. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

TOGETHER. *adv.* [togetere, Saxon.]

1. In company.  
We turn'd o'er many books together. *Shakespeare.*

Both together went into the wood. *Milton.*

2. Not apart; not in separation.  
That king joined humanity and policy together. *Bacon.*

3. In the same place.  
She lodgeth heat and cold, and moist and dry,  
And life and death, and peace and war together. *Davies.*

4. In the same time.  
While he and I live together, I shall not be thought the  
worst poet. *Dryden.*

5. Without intermission.  
The Portuguese expected his return for almost an age toge-  
ther after the battle. *Dryden.*

They had a great debate concerning the punishment of  
one of their admirals, which lasted a month together. *Addison.*

6. In concert.  
The subject is his confederacy with Henry the eighth, and  
the ways they made together upon France. *Addison on Italy.*

7. In continuity.  
Some tree's broad leaves together few'd,  
And girded on our loins, may cover round. *Milton.*

8. TOGETHER with. In union with; in a state of mixture  
with.

Take the bad together with the good. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

TO TOLL. *v. n.* [telan, Saxon; tollen, Dutch.] To labour;  
perhaps originally, to labour in tillage.

This Percy was the man nearest my foul;  
Who, like a brother, toll'd in my affairs,  
And laid his love and life under my foot. *Shakespeare.*

Others ill-fated are condemn'd to toll  
Their tedious life, and mourn their purpose blasted  
With fruitless act. *Prior.*

He views the main that ever tolls below. *Thomson.*

TO TOLL. *v. a.*

1. To labour; to work at.  
Toll'd out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride  
Th' untractable abyss. *Milton.*

2. To weary; to overlabour.  
Then, toll'd with works of war, retir'd himself  
To Italy. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

TOLL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; fatigue.  
They live to their great, both toll and grief, where the  
blasphemies of Arians are renewed. *Hooker, b. v.*

Not to irkome toll, but to delight  
He made us. *Milton.*

2. [Toll, toiles, Fr. tela, Latin.] Any net or snare woven or  
meshed.

She looks like sleep,  
As she would catch another Antony  
In her strong toll of grace. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

He had so placed his horsemen and footmen in the woods,  
that he shut up the Christians as it were in a toll. *Knollys.*

All great spirits  
Bear great and sudden change with such impatience  
As a Numidian lion, when first caught,  
Endures the toll that holds him. *Donham's Sophy.*

A fly falls into the toll of a spider. *L'Estrange.*

Fantastick honour, thou hast fram'd a toll  
Thyself, to make thy love thy virtues spoil. *Dryden.*

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TOILET.